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Letter dated 21 May 2007 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Brunei Darussalam submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001), as well as the response of Brunei Darussalam to resolution 1624 (2005) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ricardo Alberto **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Annex

Note verbale dated 16 May 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee

The Permanent Mission of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Committee and has the honour to enclose herewith the fourth report of Brunei Darussalam to the Counter-Terrorism Committee on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and the first report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) (see enclosure).

Enclosure*

Fourth report of Brunei Darussalam to the Counter-Terrorism Committee on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and first report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005)

1. Implementation measures

1.1 The Committee notes that Brunei Darussalam does not have specific laws dealing with planning, facilitating or committing terrorist acts and that it will introduce a number of specific terrorist offences under its laws. The Committee would appreciate receiving a report on that issue.

Reply

Under the Internal Security Act 2002, s.3 (1) (a) and (b), the Minister of Home Affairs has the power to order detention for a period not exceeding two years or imposing upon that person restriction orders if His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam is satisfied that it is necessary to do so to prevent that person from acting in any manner prejudicial to the security of Brunei. Therefore, under s.55 (1) (a) and (b), any police officer may without warrant arrest and detain pending enquiries any person in respect he has reason to believe that there are grounds which would justify his detention and that he has acted or is about to act or is likely to act in any manner prejudicial to the security of Brunei or any part thereof.

Currently, Brunei Darussalam is finalizing the Legislation relating to Maritime offences. This legislation will deal with the planning, facilitating or committing terrorist acts in relation to Maritime Offences to give effect to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.

In relation to the general laws dealing with terrorist acts offences such as planning, facilitating and the commission of such offences, Brunei Darussalam is of the view that the existing enabling laws that give effect tot he individual Counter-Terrorism Conventions which Brunei Darussalam has acceded, as well as the general penal laws are sufficient to deal with the specific terrorist acts mentioned. The general anti-terrorist legislation that is being considered by Brunei Darussalam and which is intended to cover any possible gaps in the existing laws is still very much at an early stage of drafting.

1.2 The Committee would be grateful to receive a copy of the Anti-Terrorism Order and the Money Laundering Order provided such copies exist in one of the six official languages of the United Nations.

* Annexes are on file with the Secretariat and are available for consultation.

Reply

See Annex 1: Anti-Terrorism (Financial and Other Measures) Order 2002;

See Annex 2: Money Laundering Order 2000.

1.3 Paragraph 1 (c) of resolution 1373 (2001) stipulated that Member States freeze without delay funds and other assets of persons or entities owned, controlled or acting on behalf of such persons who commit, or attempt to commit, terrorist acts or participate in or facilitate the commission of terrorist acts. Please clarify whether section 12 of the Anti-Terrorism Order also applies to the freezing of assets of persons and organizations not appearing on the list issued under the authority of the Security Council.

Reply

Under Section 11 of the Anti-Terrorism (Financial and Other Measures) Order 2002, the Minister of Finance may by order declare any person named and described therein to be a terrorist for the purposes of this Order.

The relevant provision under Section 14 (c) stipulates that the Minister of Finance may, with the approval of His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam, make such regulations as he considers necessary or expedient for carrying into effect the provisions of the Anti-Terrorism (Financial and Other Measures) Order 2002, including the forfeiture and seizure of funds and assets of any persons declared a terrorist under Section 11 of the said order.

Section 12 of the said Order does not apply to the freezing of assets of persons and organizations not appearing on the list issued by the Security Council. However, persons and organizations not appearing on the lists issued by the Security Council can still be declared as terrorists or terrorist organizations in accordance with the procedures set out under Section 11. Consequently, it is an offence under Section 4 for any person to deal with asset belonging to such terrorist.

1.4 What are the other offences described in the Criminal Conduct Order 2000?

Reply

The other offences described in the Criminal Conduct (Recovery of Proceeds) Order includes the offence of assisting another to retain benefit of criminal conduct (Section 21), acquisition, possession or use of property representing proceeds of criminal conduct (Section 22), concealing, transferring, etc., proceeds of criminal conduct (Section 23), failure to disclose knowledge or suspicion of money-laundering (Section 24) and tipping-off (Section 25).

1.5 The Committee notes that the Schedule to the Money Laundering Order is going to be reviewed to widen the definition of financial business and would appreciate receiving a progress report.

Reply

The Ministry of Finance is currently reviewing the option of widening the definition of financial business to include certain "designated non-financial business and professionals" such as lawyers and accountants.

1.6 Brunei Darussalam states in its third report that the Financial Institution Division (FID) and Brunei International Financial Centre (BIFC) are the supervisory bodies dealing with reporting obligations. Please clarify which one performs the functions of a financial intelligence unit (FIU). The Committee would also appreciate receiving an outline of the features of the FIU.

Reply

At present, the Financial Institution Division (FID) and Brunei International Financial (BIFC) are both supervisory bodies within the Ministry of Finance which deal with the reporting obligations. Both divisions receive Suspicious Transactions Reports (STR) whereby the latter deals with reports from the international financial sector.

The Ministry of Finance, Brunei Darussalam is currently being assisted by Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) in the forming of a suitable FIU model for Brunei Darussalam. The proposed FIU model at this stage will be of an "administrative type". It will be within the Ministry of Finance and serve as a national centre for the purposes of receiving, analysing, storing and disseminating suspicious transactions reports and other information regarding potential money-laundering or terrorist financing to the appropriate enforcement agency for any possible action.

1.7 The Committee would like to know what problems the Alternative Remittance Services pose to Brunei Darussalam.

Reply

At present, businesses carrying out Alternative Remittance Services are licensed under the Money Changing and Remittance Businesses Act, Chapter 174 and their activities are regulated and monitored by the Ministry of Finance. The Royal Brunei Police Force (RBPF) is providing assistance to the Ministry of Finance in enforcing the Order. The RBPF is specifically empowered by investigative provisions in the Criminal Procedure Code Cap 7 upon an official complaint by the Ministry of Finance and a joint operation would follow. To date, the only pertinent problem encountered by the Ministry of Finance in enforcing the said Act is the existence of unlicensed businesses.

Specific areas of technical assistance have been identified as per the reply to 3.4.

1.8 Is the Brunei Police trained to investigate financing of terrorism and other terrorist offences? Are judges and prosecutors trained to deal with cases involving terrorist financing and other acts of terrorism?

Reply

The Royal Brunei Police Force (RBPF) has made significant efforts to update and train its personnel in specialized skills, locally and internationally to enhance their capabilities according to the international standards. Currently, the RBPF is exploring into the possibilities of work attachments to those countries which had experienced terrorist attacks.

There is no specific training for prosecutors to deal with cases involving terrorist financing and other acts of terrorism. Depending on the complexity of the

cases, experienced lawyers from other countries may be used to conduct prosecution in such cases.

1.9 Brunei Darussalam indicates in its second report that it does not have legal provisions and procedures relating to the grant of refugee status. How does Brunei deal with asylum seekers?

Reply

Brunei Darussalam is not party to the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 protocol. There is no legal provision for granting temporary refuge or refugee status to those seeking such refuge or asylum. Normally, in the case of a refugee(s) or asylum seeker(s) entering Brunei Darussalam, basic humanitarian aid will be provided to assist them to leave the country.

1.10 The Committee notes that the Extradition Act is presently under review. Proposed changes include using a "penalty based approach" instead of the current "list system" for extradition purposes as well as redefinition of the restriction of non-extradition of an offence of political character in accordance with the Commonwealth. Could Brunei Darussalam further elaborate?

Reply

See Annex 3: Extradition Order 2006

The laws relating to extradition have recently been updated. The old Extradition Act [Chapter 8] has been repealed and is replaced with the Extradition Order 2006. The Order uses the minimum penalty-based system i.e. minimum one year. However, extradition may still be objected on the grounds that it is regarded as a political offence. Under the Order 2006, political offence in relation to a country is defined as an offence against the law of the country that is of a political character (whether because of the circumstances in which it is committed or otherwise and whether or not there are competing political parties in the country). But, it does not include an offence that is constituted by conduct of a kind referred to in a multilateral treaty to which Brunei Darussalam is a party; and for which parties have an obligation to extradite or prosecute; the offence of genocide; an offence of murder, kidnapping or any other attack on any person or his liberty; or threatening or attempting to commit, or participating as an accomplice in, murder, kidnapping or any other attack on the person or liberty; or any other offence that Brunei Darussalam and that other country have agreed will not be treated as political offence for the purposes of extradition.

1.11 The Committee takes note of the fact that the draft Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Order has been finalized and is about to be submitted to the legislative authority for enactment. The Committee would appreciate receiving a progress report on that issue as well as information on whether the draft covers terrorist offences.

Reply

Brunei Darussalam enacted the "Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Order 2005" **(Annex 4)** which was gazetted on 3 March 2005 and came into force on 1 January 2006. This Order enables Brunei Darussalam to request mutual legal

assistance to and from other countries in criminal matters and for related purposes, including:

- obtaining of evidence, documents, articles or other things making of arrangements for persons, including detained persons to give evidence or to assist in investigations;
- confiscation of property in respect of offences: service of documents;
- identification and location of persons: execution of requests for search and seizure;
- providing originals or certified copies of relevant documents and records, including government, bank, financial, corporate or business records. Government records may be provided in accordance with whether or not they are in the public domain within the laws of Brunei Darussalam; and any other type of assistance that is not contrary to the laws of Brunei Darussalam.

The Order applies to any foreign country, subject to:

(a) any mutual assistance treaty between that country and Brunei Darussalam; and

(b) any multilateral mutual assistance treaty being a treaty to which that country and Brunei Darussalam are parties.

It does cover terrorist-related offences (as long as it does not fall under section 24). The Central Authority under this Order shall be the Attorney General. All requests for mutual assistance in criminal matters will be referred to the Attorney General at the following address:

Mutual Assistance Secretariat
The Law Building
Jalan Tutong, BA 1910
Brunei Darussalam

This Order complements the Criminal Conduct (Recovery of Proceeds) Order 2000 and the Anti-Terrorism (Financial and Other Measures). Order 2002 and thus ensuring the effective implementation of paragraph 2 (d) of the Security Council resolution 1373.

1.12 Brunei Darussalam states that it can consider requests for freezing of funds and other assets by States Parties to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. Could Brunei Darussalam further elaborate?

Reply

When there is a request to freeze certain assets from other state parties, Brunei Darussalam will consider such request and when approved, freezing of such assets will be made in accordance with section 12 of the Anti-Terrorism (Financial and Other Measures) Order, as long as the funds or other assets belongs to persons listed by the United Nations Security Council.

The Royal Brunei Police Force could also provide assistance through the INTERPOL by channelling information to member countries on suspected financing of terrorism that originated from the INTERPOL member countries. Since most of

the INTERPOL member countries are party to the United Nations Convention for Suppression of the financial terrorism, these member countries would have enacted legislation on the suppression of the financial of terrorism.

2. Implementation of resolution 1624 (2005)

2.1 What measures does Brunei Darussalam have in place to prohibit by law and to prevent incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts? What further steps, if any, are under consideration?

Reply

Under the laws of Brunei, there is no specific legislation for the offence of Terrorist act or acts. However, under the Penal Code, there are offences which provide for offences affecting the human body, offences affecting life, criminal force and assault, kidnapping, abduction, etc. all of which are considered to be offences involved in the planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts. In addition, there are terrorist-related offences such as hijacking and unlawful seizure of aircraft which are found under the Hijacking and Protection of Aircraft Order 2000 and Tokyo Convention Order 2000. Incitement to commit any of these offences is considered an offence under section 107 of the Penal Code. This section states that a person abets the doing of a thing who instigates any person to do that thing; or engages, with one or more persons or persons, in conspiracy for the doing of that thing, if an act or illegal omission take place in pursuance of that conspiracy, and in an order to the doing that thing; or intentionally aids, by an act or illegal omissions, the doing of that thing.

In addition, the Public Order Act could also be applied to prohibit and to prevent incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts.

Public Order Act: (Annex 5)

- s.31: Any person who does any subversive act; or utters any subversive words, shall be guilty of an offence: Penalty, imprisonment for five years and a fine of not less than B$ 5,000.
- s.32: Any person who imports, makes, prints, publishes, sells, offers for sale, issues, distributes, circulates or reproduces any subversive article shall be guilty of an offence. Penalty, imprisonment for seven years and a fine of not less than B$ 7,000.
- s.33: Any person who without lawful excuse carries or has in his possession or under his control any subversive article shall be guilty of an offence. Penalty, imprisonment for five years and a fine of not less than B$ 5,000.

For the purposes of this Act, any act, matter or word shall be deemed to be subversive if it:

- has a seditious intention;
- is likely to incite organized violence against persons or property in Brunei;
- supports, propagates or advocates any act prejudicial to the public safety in Brunei or the maintenance or restoration of public order therein, or incites or is

likely to lead to violence therein, or counsels disobedience to the law thereof or to any lawful order therein;

- incites or is likely to lead to feeling of ill will or hostility between different races or classes of the population in Brunei;
- is a record or account of or receipt for, or invites, requests, or demands support for or on account of any collection, subscription, contribution or donation, whether in money or in kind, for the direct or indirect benefit or use of persons who intend to act or are about to act, or have acted, in a manner prejudicial to the public safety in Brunei or to the maintenance or restoration of public order therein, or who incite to violence therein or counsel disobedience to the law thereof or any lawful order therein; or
- is likely to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection agains*:
  - Any class of public servants, or any public servant in the execution of his duty;
  - Any armed forced lawfully in Brunei, or any member of such force in the execution of his duty.

2.2 What measures does Brunei Darussalam take to deny safe haven to any persons with respect to whom there is credible and relevant information giving serious reasons for considering that they have been guilty of incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts?

Reply

Any person who has been convicted in any country or state of an offence for which a sentence of imprisonment has been passed for any term are considered to be prohibited immigrants and it shall be unlawful for such person to enter Brunei Darussalam under section 8 of the Immigration Act. As such, this would include any person guilty of incitement to commit terrorist acts or acts shall be prohibited to enter Brunei Darussalam under this provision.

Members of prohibited persons would also include any person who, in consequence of information received from any source deemed by the Controller to be reliable, or from any government, through official or diplomatic channels is deemed by the Controller to be undesirable immigrant.

If such person enters Brunei Darussalam, the Controller of Immigration shall prohibit such person from disembarking or may in his discretion detain him at an immigration depot or other place designated by the Controller until an opportunity arises to return him to his place of embarkation or to the country of his birth or citizenship as provided under section 31 of the Immigration Act.

In addition, the Internal Security Act and the Criminal Law (Preventive Detention) Order may be used in appropriate cases.

The Royal Brunei Police Force and the Department of Immigration and National Registration also shares intelligence reports on cases of suspected counterfeit and forged passports that might be related to terrorist activities. There is strict enforcement of the laws and regulations pertaining to immigration and travel documents and stringent checks are made to prevent entry into the country of persons who have been guilty of incitement to commit a terrorist act.

2.3 How does Brunei Darussalam cooperate with other States in strengthening the security of its international borders with a view to preventing those guilty of incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts from entering their territory, including by combating fraudulent travel documents and, to the extent attainable, by enhancing terrorist screening and passenger security procedures?

Reply

In enhancing its borders control, Brunei Darussalam cooperates with other States by exchanging intelligence information on terrorist activities. The Royal Brunei Police Force together with the Internal Security Department and the Department of Immigration and National Registration has established working relationship with other States to deal with the above matter. Stringent immigration and security checks are carried out at all sea, air and land entry points.

2.4 What international efforts is Brunei Darussalam participating in or considering participating in/initiating in order to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations in an effort to prevent the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures?

Reply

Brunei Darussalam supports initiatives that aimed at enhancing dialogue and broadening understanding among civilizations. It acknowledges that dialogue and cooperation among cultures and civilizations is one effective measure to enhance understanding, tolerance, peace and harmony among people. Towards this end, Brunei Darussalam had co-sponsored the relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions on this issue.

At the regional level, this is also an issue of paramount importance which was also discussed at various settings such as within the framework of ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) and Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) which Brunei Darussalam associates itself to the decisions taken.

On 17 March 2005, Brunei Darussalam joined the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as the 191st member. It attaches importance to the work of UNESCO and also its contributions to the international community towards achieving its objectives by working towards creating conditions for genuine dialogue based upon respect for shared values and the dignity of each civilization and culture.

In addition, Brunei Darussalam also participated in the "Dialogue on Interfaith Cooperation" co-organized by Indonesia and Australia held on 6-7 December 2004 in Yogjakarta, Indonesia. The objective served to foster greater understanding and cooperation between the various faith communities in the Asia region. The delegation of Brunei Darussalam comprised of representatives from the Islamic, Catholic Christian and Buddhist faith. Similarly, it also attended the "ASEM Interfaith Dialogue" that was held on 21-22 July 2005 in Bali, Indonesia. The Dialogue was co-sponsored by Indonesia and the United Kingdom.

Brunei Darussalam also attended another dialogue on Regional Interfaith Cooperation for Peace, Development and Human Dignity which was held in Cebu, the Philippines on 14-16 March 2006. It was convened by the Philippines through the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process and the Department of

Foreign Affairs, with New Zealand, Australia and Indonesia as co-chairs. It was a follow-up to the activity of the first Dialogue on Interfaith Cooperation on Peace, Development and Human Dignity and Specific Country-Level Commitments, incorporating recommendations from the workshop themes on regional peace and security, development and human dignity, roles of education and media. The dialogue concluded with the "Cebu Declaration" that contained specific projects aimed at promoting peace and development in the Asia-Pacific region.

The latest meeting attended by Brunei Darussalam is the 2nd ASEM Interfaith Dialogue which was held in Larnaca, Cyprus on 3-5 July 2006. The delegation of Brunei Darussalam consisted of representatives from the Islamic, Catholic Christian and Buddhist faith. The dialogue was co-hosted by Cyprus and Malaysia that hoped to contribute substantially to the building of solid and sustainable bridges of dialogue and cooperation between people of different faiths, within ASEM and the world, in general. It concluded with the adoption of the "Larnace Action Plan on Interfaith Understanding and Cooperation for a Peaceful World". Among others, the gathering decided to work towards the implementation of these following areas: (i) Interfaith understanding; (ii) The Role of Media in Promoting Interfaith Dialogue; and (iii) Religion and Multiethnic Societies.

2.5 What step is Brunei Darussalam taking to counter incitement of terrorist acts motivated by extremism and intolerance and to prevent subversion of educational, culture and religious institutions by terrorists and their supporters?

Reply

At the national level, the following measures were taken to counter incitement of terrorist acts motivated by extremism and intolerance and to prevent subversion of educational, culture and religious institutions by terrorists and their supporters:

- Any individuals, associations, organizations, societies in Brunei Darussalam are required to register with the relevant authorities if they wish to conduct activities such as preaching, missionary work, cultural and religious performances;
- Under Internal Security Act, s.24(1), the Minister of Home Affairs has the power under to close schools and educational institutions if he is satisfied at any time that a school or educational institution is being used for a purpose detrimental to the interests of Brunei Darussalam or the public;
- Under the Undesirable Publications Act, s.3(1), the Minister of Home Affairs has the power to prohibit importation, sale or circulation of publications which are contrary to the public interest.

The Royal Brunei Police Force has made numerous efforts through its Public Relations Unit and all the Police Districts throughout the country to increase awareness programmes such as seminars and talks to prevent incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts.

To counter incitement of terrorist acts, the Royal Brunei Police Force closely monitors extremist activities through its Department of Criminal Intelligence.

2.6 What is Brunei Darussalam doing to ensure that any measures taken to implement paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of resolution 1624 (2005) comply with all of its

obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law, and humanitarian law?

Brunei Darussalam is a party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and has acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women on 24 May 2006. It is yet to become a party to other major International Human Rights Legal Instruments. In addition, Brunei Darussalam is a party to all the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and its two Additional Protocols of 1977. Other treaties include Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction; Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction. Brunei Darussalam has ratified the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction on 24 April 2006.

Brunei Darussalam has enacted the Children Order 2000, whereby the welfare of a child the best interest of the child shall always be the paramount consideration. It also put in place the Geneva Convention Order, whereby section 3 of this order provides grave breaches of all four Conventions and Protocol I which is punishable under Brunei Darussalam's law.

As a State Party, Brunei Darussalam has abided with the provisions contained in those conventions.

3. Assistance and guidance

3.1 The Committee wishes to emphasize once more the importance that it attaches to the provision of assistance advice in connection with the implementation of the resolutions. The Committee's Directory of Assistance (www.un.org/sc/ctc) is frequently updated to include new relevant information on available assistance. The Committee takes note of the fields of technical assistance requested by Brunei Darussalam in its third report and is pleased to inform Brunei Darussalam that its requested assistance has been brought to the attention of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and other potential technical assistance provides through the Committee Matrix.

3.2 In addition to the above requested assistance, and in light of the specific areas related to Brunei Darussalam's implementation 1373 (2001) outlined in Section 1 of this letter, and based on Brunei Darussalam's reports to the Committee and on the other relevant information available, the Committee, with assistance from the CTED experts, has also conducted a preliminary analysis of which the Committee believes Brunei Darussalam may benefit from receiving technical assistance. With the agreement of and in cooperation with the Government of Brunei Darussalam, the aim is to identify the best possible ways for Brunei Darussalam to benefit from technical assistance in order to strengthen its implementation of the provisions of this resolution.

3.3 The analysis identified, on a preliminary basis, the following potential areas of assistance needs, with the understanding that further assessments may be necessary. The points below represent *selected* areas, amongst the areas referred to in the resolution, where assistance might be particularly useful:

- Legislative drafting; and
- Fully implementing those international instruments related to terrorism to which Brunei Darussalam is a party.

3.4 The Committee would like to receive your country's approval to share the above-mentioned points with donor States and organizations that may be in a position to provide assistance in these *selected* areas (other parts of this letter will not be shared). This would enable the Committee to facilitate the provision of technical assistance. The Committee would appreciate receiving your country's response no later than 30 days from the date of this letter. If your country's response is not received within that period, the Committee will assume that the points could be shared with donor States and organizations. The actual provision of assistance will naturally be subject to Brunei Darussalam's request and consent. The Committee would also welcome any comments Brunei Darussalam may have regarding this section (Section 3 on "assistance and guidance").

Reply

See Annex 6: List of technical assistance programmes required by relevant agency. Others include law enforcement activities like information-gathering, intelligence networking and sharing experiences on counter-terrorism; theoretical and practical assistance in terms of analysing terrorist activities.

4. Further guidance and submission of future reports

4.1 The Committee wishes to maintain the constructive dialogue it has established with Brunei Darussalam concerning measures taken in implementation of the resolutions, particularly with regard to the areas identified in this letter as priorities. The Committee and its Executive Director stand ready to provide further clarification on any of the matters raised in this letter. The Executive Director can be contacted through Ms. Elena Rigacci Hay (Tel: +1 212 457 1733; fax: +1 212 457 4041; e-mail: cted@un.org). The Committee through its Executive Directorate, may also contact the competent authorities of your country in order to discuss any other matters related to the implementation of the resolutions.

4.2 The Committee would like to receive from Brunei Darussalam further information on the questions raised and comments made in Section 1 and 2 of this letter by 16 February 2006. It would also be grateful if Brunei Darussalam would provide an update on assistance received thus far, including whether such assistance has met or is expected to meet its needs in areas related to the resolutions. As with previous reports, it is the Committee's intention to circulate this further report as a document of the Security Council. It is open to Brunei Darussalam, if desired, to submit a confidential annex to the report for the attention of the Committee and its Executive Directorate alone.